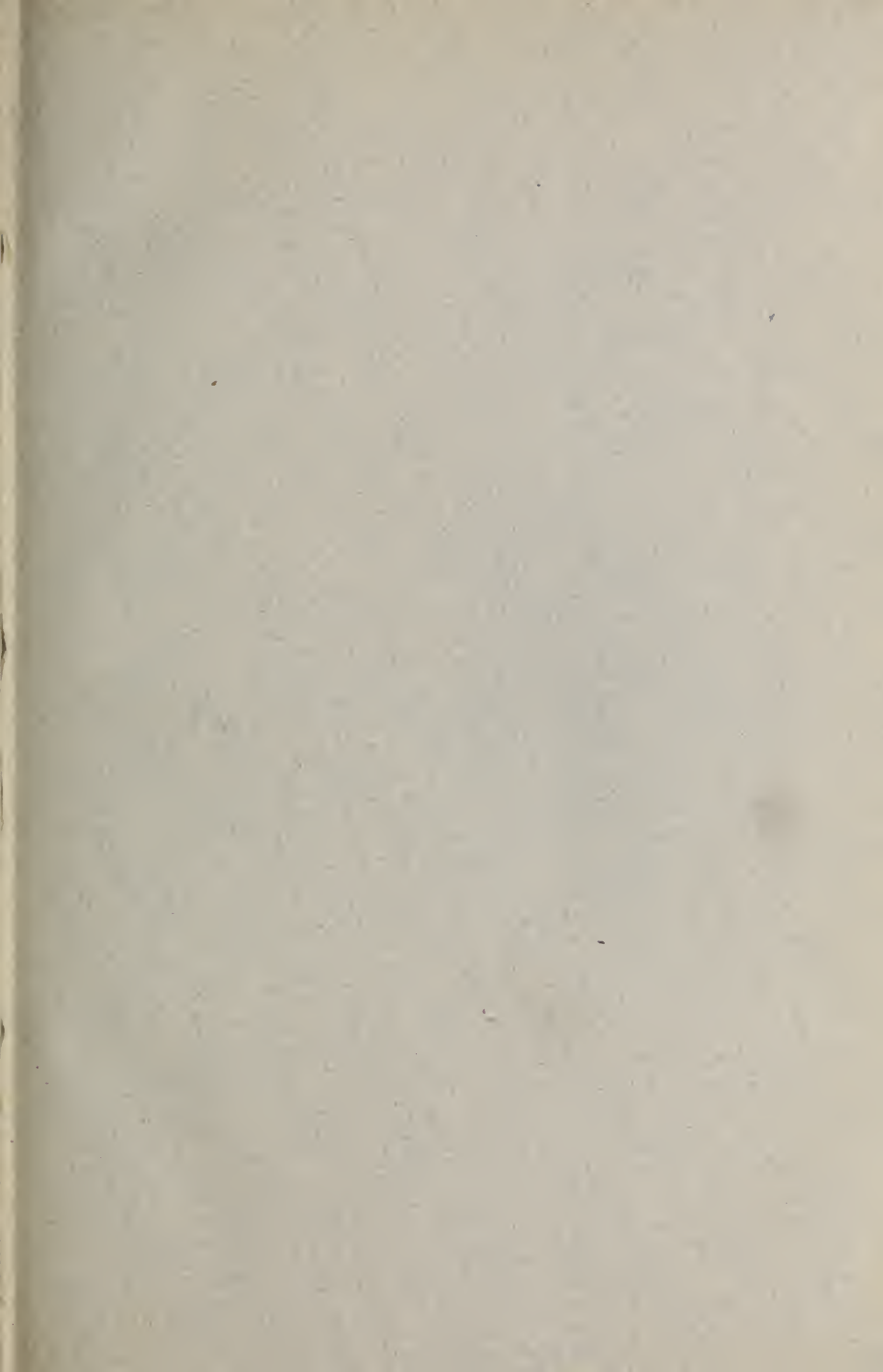


Division I-7

Section

No.

SCC
8629





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

THE

African Repository.

Vol. 56. Washington, D. C., November, 1880. No. 7.

Published monthly by the American Colonization Society.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

GENTLEMEN:—In keeping with the Constitution, and through the blessings of a kind and Beneficent Providence, we have, after the lapse of another twelve months, met again for the purpose of enacting such laws as will, I trust, enhance the highest interest of our common country.

We have abundant reason to be thankful to the Great Arbiter of all human events for the privileges and for the blessings of the past year, in that our several communities have enjoyed a reasonable portion of good health, and prosperity has attended our labors. Notwithstanding the abundance of rain, the farming season has been generally good, and coffee planting has largely increased throughout the Republic. And it is to be hoped that our citizens will see the propriety of continuing to plant this important article of produce, as the most reliable source of revenue to the country, and of individual wealth to the nation. Owing to the unusually low prices of palm oil and camwood in foreign markets, the trade in these articles with Liberian merchants is somewhat discouraging and no less so to the Government, as the revenue is derived chiefly from this source.

We have an extent of sea coast of about six hundred miles, teeming with hundreds of thousands of aborigines, who might, by their commercial operations pay hundreds of thousands of dollars into the public Treasury. But owing to a circumscribed trade, and living at too great a distance from the ports of entry, their industrial pursuits are paralyzed,

and they are made to suffer the want of the necessaries and comforts of life, and the Government the loss of a large amount of revenue. Now unless we change our policy and give a greater latitude to trade and the interchange of commerce, as well as afford encouragement to a division of labor, we must be content to suffer the charge of indiscretion and the want of political sagacity, to say nothing of the great lack of economy which such a course indicates. We have not only failed to utilize and enlarge the coast trade as we ought, but have also neglected to give encouragement to our interior traffic, which is far more advantageous in every respect than that on the sea-board, and which should claim the fostering care of the Government and people of Liberia—which care should be demonstrated in the full protection given to its development even though it may possibly at times render the resort to an armed force necessary. This of course should always only be adopted when all other methods prove unavailing, and when it becomes an absolute necessity.

I am glad to be able to inform your Honorable body that the chiefs and headmen of the Barline country have made an application, through Mr. Rose, to the Government for assistance to enable them to bring down their trade to the sea-board, and also to protect them on the road against the intermediate tribes who are accustomed to rob and maltreat them with impunity. They allege that when thus treated by marauders from the border tribes they get no redress except by resorting to predatory wars, in which, to use the language of the chiefs, both parties suffer most seriously, and without reparation. But they allege, that if the Government, which commands the respect and fear of all the tribes, will interpose, the highway to the interior will be rendered free and safe to all who may travel to and fro with their articles of trade. The King of Barline, through his son, represents the country as abounding in cattle, rice, cotton, country cloths, palm oil, palm kernels and camwood. He also assures the Government that laborers can be supplied in large numbers from this populous section of country.

The Pessas are said to be a hardy and industrious tribe, capable of enduring great fatigue and labor like the Kroomen. And what is especially gratifying, is their great inclination to civilization and Christianity: more so perhaps than any other tribe about us. Such a people should have special encouragement, not only by the Government, but also by the bold and enterprising merchants, in offering every inducement to bring them and their trade among us.

I have also to state further in this connection, that I have had the pleasure of receiving recently a messenger from Ibrahima Sissi, sovereign ruler and commander of the faithful of the Kingdom of Medina, requesting the Liberian Government to assist in opening the roads for trade from this wealthy commercial emporium to Monrovia. He repre-

sents the road to be infested with robbers, which he advises must be removed in order to secure a free egress and ingress to trade. Ibrahima Sissi is of the opinion, however, that the chiefs residing on the road may be conciliated and easily controlled by the payment of a yearly stipend. But adds, in case of the failure of this method, he is prepared to join the Government in a military force of horsemen and foot soldiers, to co-operate with the Liberian troops in removing the obstructions. He states that he sent a thousand horsemen to Musardu to escort the Government Commissioner, the Hon. B. J. K. Anderson, to Medina in the year 1868, but Mr. Anderson, for some reason unknown to him, declined the invitation. Medina is represented as abounding in cattle, hides, goats, sheep, horses, asses, rice, peas, corn, ground-nuts, cotton, country cloths, butter, rock-salt and gold in great abundance. All he wants is free and uninterrupted intercourse between Medina and Monrovia in order that the wealth of this interior region may pour down into our markets.

In reply to his message, I have despatched a communication to him in the Arabic language, prepared by Dr. Blyden, with the view of arriving at a full and definite understanding with him. This letter was sent by his messenger Vumbah Sissi, who left here on the 7th day of October, hoping to return by the middle of January or the first of February next. Vumbah Sissi, the King's messenger, having read my letter, and noted in his book some important points therein contained, is of the opinion that it will be cordially received and entertained by the King and people of Medina.

And permit me to remark to you, gentlemen, constituting this Honorable body, our duty to our brethren of the interior is providentially plain before us. Let us heed the Macedonian call now lest we have cause, when too late, to regret it. God in His overruling providence has inclined and predisposed the hearts of our aboriginal brethren toward us for good. Let me urge upon you the importance of heeding the divine monition, and of engaging in the work of enlarging our borders and making strong our bands, by uniting with this intelligent people who like ourselves can read and write (though in a different language) and who occupy no mean rank in mathematical and classical literature; a people who for many generations have been free from the destructive effects of intoxicating drinks, and are therefore in the happy enjoyment of an unimpaired body and mind, an undwarfed manhood, and a soul that delights in the free worship and adoration of the Great God, the merciful and the compassionate.

I have also to state that the Hon. Superintendent of Grand Bassa county has received a deputation from the "Mar" people, asking the intervention of the Government to protect them and their property in their passage to and from that place to Buchanan. And shall we, gentle-

men, be indifferent to the interest of the people so intimately connected with our own? Surely not.

The Mar country, lying in the north-eastern part of Grand Bassa county, and about twelve days journey from Buchanan, was ceded to this Republic in 1874 under the administration of President Roberts, and is entitled to the protection for which the chiefs ask. I have directed Superintendent Smith to assure the King's messenger that the Government will do all in its power, to protect person and property on the highway, as well as to foster interior commerce.

The aboriginal tribes also, in and about Cape Palmas, with the exception of the Bereby section, presents a most encouraging and gratifying aspect. The Hon. Superintendent under date of Nov. 11th writes, "Several of the interior Tribes have recently sent in their Chiefs and other representatives to enter into more intimate terms of friendship with the Government. Several *quasi* treaties have been made, and more friendly relations never existed than at the present time. The Sorake people, now an important tribe, who remained friendly during the Grebo war, have engaged to assist the Government in keeping the roads open for eighty miles interiorwise." "The Greboes," he writes further, "are on the most friendly terms with the Government. The educated young men, some eighteen or twenty in number, have recently taken the oath of allegiance. The natives, far and near, seem to be becoming awake to an important fact, viz: that God intends them to become one with us, a part and parcel of Liberia in all her interests. And the interior tribes particularly, are very anxious for the opening of schools among them."

From these references, Gentlemen, your Honorable Body will be able to form some idea of the vast and favorable opportunities presented to the Government for uniting our brethren of the tribes around and beyond with ourselves; and thus laying the foundation of a powerful future state. And I fondly cherish the hope, Gentlemen, that in view of the gigantic proportions of the work before us, and the important bearing it has upon the vital interests, of the nation, the Executive shall have your hearty co-operation, in all judicious measures tending to carry out and perfect an enlightened and wise domestic and interior policy. I believe that there is sufficient tact and experience in this Honorable Body, to seize hold of these favorable opportunities, and render them subservient to the best interests of all concerned. I believe that, with me, you will invite the friends of Africa in foreign lands to come with their railroads and other appliances, and join us in our efforts to reach the Kingdom of Soudan, the garden spot of our country, and open its rich treasures to the commercial world. I am willing, Gentlemen, and I believe you are, to follow the indications of the Great Arbiter of all events in the work of civilizing and evangelizing Africa. Who can di-

vine the motives that induced the Mohammedan King, Ibrahim Sissi, to seek the co-operation of the Liberian Government? Who can foresee the sublime results that may hang upon the appeals echoing from the Barline, Mar, Soreka and Grebo tribes, for a more intimate connection with Liberia in all her interests? Admit that their motives are wholly selfish and mercenary. Admit that their object is only for gain, even in that case they will compare favorably with other nations and peoples on the globe who make a much louder boast of having higher aims in view than the mammon of this world. But can you positively assert that there may not be a background of the most thrilling events, pregnant with the highest interests of African elevation and redemption, behind the scenes? You cannot, you dare not. It seems to me that I can see in the call of the Mohammedan chief the fall, or the bowing of the crescent before the cross, at least in Africa. And who can tell the part that Christian Liberia is to play in this great drama?

Gentlemen, allow me to repeat, we have a great work before us, and it is our duty as a Christian Government to go forward and do all we can in our day and generation, to bring about the grand result, not only of the unification, but the civilization and Christianization of the thousands of heathen now sitting in darkness and in the region and shadow of death. And in order that these important matters may receive due attention, I would most respectfully recommend that the act creating and regulating the Interior Department be enforced, and that a suitable appropriation be made by you for carrying out the same. I sincerely trust that no considerations of economy or retrenchment will prevent you from making provision in the appropriation bill for a salary for the officer to be put in charge of this Department. For I beg to assure you that this division of national concern, always important, is to us now more than ever, a matter of absolute necessity, in view of the leading policy of the Government at this time—viz: interior development, and the incorporation of the native tribes into the Liberian body politic.

To put this Department in proper working order, with an able and discreet man at its head, one who can comprehend and appreciate the vast responsibilities it involves,—one who has experience in and respect for the character, opinions, prejudices and even customs of our aboriginal population, will be setting in motion a machinery fraught with the highest interests to this nation. This Department properly managed, will do more to build up the nation, to consolidate the Americo-Liberian and native citizens, to enlarge our borders, to multiply our inhabitants, to put us in a condition to defend and protect our national institutions, and to develop the manifold resources of our country, than can be easily imagined. It will give to the Republic of Liberia an impetus which will result in growth, strength, and development far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine among us.

I am aware that the act regulating the highway gives the Executive great discretionary power, as well as eight thousand dollars annually to carry into effect that law; but the President personally cannot attend to the duties prescribed in said act. In fact the several requirements therein set forth are matters of record, and a proper person should have the entire management of the Interior Department under the direction of the President. The Government has nothing to lose but every thing to gain by the immediate revival of this office.

Recurring to the subject of the coast trade, while I would not be understood as advocating the doctrine of throwing open our coast indiscriminately, I do say we need more ports of entry to command a larger trade and an increased revenue. The greater the commerce of any country, the more the advantage to the public exchequer. And the Government should, by all possible means, adopt such a policy from time to time, as will conduce to the national progress. Commerce and agriculture are the ordinary sources from which most governments derive their support.

The time has fully come in the history of the Republic, when we should adopt more liberal laws for the admission of foreign capital. In view of our peculiar circumstances, it is our duty to avail ourselves of every means by which we may enhance our material as well as moral prosperity, and thus increase our usefulness on this continent. We have applications from various quarters urging the opening of our coast more extensively to foreign intercourse. And I am persuaded that under certain restrictions we may with safety and advantage accord larger privileges to foreigners,—admitting them not only to more numerous points of our coast, but to our various rivers, where they may be permitted to lease lands for a term of years, for carrying on their operations with some degree of responsibility to the local chiefs, conforming at the same time to the revenue laws of the Republic, and being solely responsible for any disorder arising from their own conduct.

Our common school interest is one of paramount importance to the country, and should claim far more of our attention. I would recommend that the law regulating common schools be so amended as to bring about results more favorable to the educational demands of the country. I beg to recommend also a larger appropriation for common schools, in order to supply in some measure the increasing number of applications for schools on the part of the native tribes around us. It is worthy of note in this connection, that many of the aborigines are willingly paying taxes to aid in the maintenance of the schools accessible to them. To meet the requirements for a higher education, I most earnestly recommend that the Liberia College, a national institution and the benevolent gift of good men in America—men who were true friends to Negro elevation in this country—be more highly appreciated and sus-

tained by the Government and people of Liberia. The support of this important institution should not be left solely to the Trustees of Donations. The Government should not stop at supporting the Preparatory Department, but should appropriate at least three thousand dollars annually for ten years to aid in keeping up repairs and for the payment of professors. And I have to request that you will at your present session pass a resolution to this effect.

The time has fully come, fellow citizens, when we should address ourselves to the work of maintaining our literary institutions. As a Government we cannot be too careful in looking after and guarding the educational training of the youth of the nation. Not only should we know that they are under instruction, but we should also know what is the character of the instruction they are imbibing; whether it is such as will inspire them with sentiments of personal and national self respect, loyalty, love of race, patriotism and virtue, or the reverse of all these. To provide in some measure for this kind of supervision, the Government has already directed that no books shall be used in any of the public schools except such as shall have the approval of the Government, through the Secretary of State and school commissioners. And plans are in progress for the securing of a series of approved school books to be used in all the state schools. Other measures are in contemplation with the view of obtaining such a course of early training for our children and youth as will tend to implant in their minds sentiments of love for and appreciation of their race and country. Too much of the indiscriminate training, recklessly lavished upon Liberian youth heretofore, has had just the opposite tendency. The time has come, fellow citizens, when we should look these matters squarely in the face, and take the necessary precautions to guard against the disastrous effects that they will naturally produce.

It is gratifying to know that there are considerable funds held by the Trustees of Donations, in Boston, and the New York State Colonization Society, the bequests of benevolent friends of Liberia, to be used in maintaining the Liberia College; and if you will supplement these amounts by the appropriation above recommended, the institution can soon be put on a career of further and more extensive usefulness to our growing Republic.

I am happy to inform your Honorable Body that our public buildings have not failed to claim the attention of Government during the past year. In fact so urgent was the demand for these edifices, that their supply had become a positive necessity. And while much remains yet to be done in this respect throughout the different counties, I am glad to be able to say that something has been accomplished. The Court House and Senate Chamber, a structure of this city, has undergone thorough repair, and is now, as you see, completed and

ready for use. This building, erected in the early stage of the colony, by Governor Buchanan, is a relic of the past that should be sacredly preserved, especially as it was in this building that the Constitution was framed and the Declaration of Independence made in the memorable year of 1847. Would that I had the means not only to repair, but to enlarge and rear up here on the original foundation, a stately edifice of exquisite beauty and worth, to hand down to future generations as a monument to the self-sacrificing zeal, energy and patriotism of our fathers.

A custom house is being erected in Grand Bassa county, at Lower Buchanan, by the Superintendent, with commendable diligence. Such a building has been much needed at that port for many years. In the county of Sinoe, the new court house is completed. It is a fine edifice of the most durable timber, and reflects much credit upon the zeal and energy of Messrs. Harris & Ross, the contractors. The jail house is in progress.

At Cape Palmas, Maryland county, the Honorable Superintendent has nearly completed the fortifications that were deemed necessary to put certain frontier settlements at that point, in a proper state of defence. The block house at Jacksonville has been erected; and the stone wall of the fortress at Mount Tubman is nearly completed also. These military precautions were deemed expedient at the time they were ordered, for the purpose of keeping down disturbances and disorder in that vicinity, and for affording peace and security to the agricultural districts of that county. From present indications however we have every reason to believe that they will not soon, if ever, be called into requisition for any warlike purposes.

The North-West boundary question, owing to difference of opinion that arose between the English and Liberian Commissioners, is, I regret to say, still unsettled.

Our Foreign Relations are of a peaceful and friendly character. I have every reason to believe from consular correspondence that the Christian Governments of Europe and America desire to see a prosperous and happy Negro State, capable of exerting a beneficial influence upon this Continent, firmly established here.

I have to recommend to you the passage of a resolution thanking the United States Government for having so generously sent Commodore Shufeldt and the Flag Ship Ticonderoga, to aid in the adjustment of the North-West boundary question. The remarkable patience with which the Commodore and his gallant officers waited upon the movements of the Commission to its adjournment cannot soon be forgotten by the Government and people of this Republic.

It would be a grave omission on my part, Gentlemen, should I close this communication without recording an expression of appreciation by

the Government of the services of the Liberian Commissioners, the patriotic citizens who accompanied them as witnesses, and the Liberian Consul at Sierra Leone, in their efforts to facilitate the termination of the boundary question.

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury will at an early day of your session lay before you the public accounts, with such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the financial condition of the Republic.

Relying, fellow citizens, upon your patriotism and hearty co-operation in all measures that may be laid before you tending to advance the welfare of the State, and trusting that your session will be harmonious in character and beneficial in its results, I must close by asking appropriations for the following objects: viz:—Civil and Legislative Service; Public Buildings; Internal Improvements generally; Naval Service, special and general; Internal Department, including the mission to Medina; Military Service, including Pensions; General Contingent, including Diplomatic Service; Public Schools, including Liberia College. In all the above, Gentlemen, you shall have my hearty co-operation.

And may the Great Arbiter of all human events bless you in your efforts for the good of the nation.

ANTHONY W. GARDNER,

Monrovia, Dec. 10, 1879.

From the Providence, R. I. Journal.

HO FOR MONROVIA, TIMBUCTOO AND ZANZIBAR.

BY THE ASTOR-VANDERBILT AND JAY GOULD WEEKLY THROUGH LINE BY
STEAM-SHIP AND RAIL!

If our rich men who have ten times the money they know what to do with, would like to make themselves imperishable names, and do a greater work in commerce, humanity and civilization than has ever yet been done before, let them unite and build a railroad across the Continent of Africa near the Equator, the greatest and by far the most productive tropical region in the world. On its whole route labor can be hired at mere nominal rates. Subsistence is unbounded and metals of all kinds, from gold to make the necessary medium of exchange to the best of iron to make the rails, can be had for the digging. Another century will not pass away before all the commercial marine now in the world will not be sufficient to distribute north and south the immense tropical products that will find their way to ports on the Atlantic on one side and the Indian on the other in Africa. As mankind advances in civilization and the arts, traffic across the oceans in like climates must in a great measure cease, but as is indicated by the course of the

great ocean pathways, the colder regions must always be beholden to the equatorial for tropical products, which will eventually cause commerce to flow mostly through those great channels so signally indicated and marked out by the finger of God.

So ho for Monrovia, Timbuctoo and Zanzibar by "The Astor-Vanderbilt and Jay Gould weekly through route by steamship and rail!"

SHEPHERD TOM.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN K. CONVERSE.

It is rarely that the American Colonization Society has been called to part with one whose character, zeal, abilities and services, render his loss so greatly regretted, as in the death of Rev. John K. Converse, which occurred at his home at Burlington, Vermont, on Sunday morning, October 3d. We have space only to pay our tribute to his memory by the publication of the following extract from the *Burlington Press and Times*:

Rev. John Kendrick Converse was born in Lyme, N. H., June 15th, 1801. He entered Dartmouth College in the class of 1827, remained three years there, and leaving, spent the last year of his college course and graduated at Hampden-Sidney College. For several years after graduating he was engaged in teaching and assisted his brother, the late Rev. Amasa Converse of Richmond, Va., in editorial duties. He studied theology and graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary. August 8th, 1832, he was installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Burlington and was its pastor for twelve years—his first and only pastorate. In the spring of 1844, Mr. Converse became the head of the Burlington Female Seminary, of which he was the principal for some twenty-five years.

Being thoroughly interested in the welfare of the colored race, Mr. Converse early took strong interest in the American Colonization Society and in the Republic of Liberia, as affording a solution of the great Southern problem. He was the active secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society for over twenty-five years; and was subsequently, for a number of years and until incapacitated by physical infirmity and advancing years, the agent of the American Colonization Society for Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and northern New York, speaking in many pulpits, raising funds, and devoting himself to the interests of the Society and its work with characteristic earnestness and success.

The burden of years, and of a chronic disease with which he had long struggled, compelled Mr. Converse at last to cease all active effort. For several months past he has been gradually sinking, bearing his suffering and weariness with most patient and cheerful endurance and Christian hope. A wide circle of acquaintances and friends will hold Mr. Converse in affectionate remembrance for his genial sympathies, his philanthropic labors, and his many Christian virtues.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

AN EMIGRATION MEETING was held by colored people on Saturday, September 25, at the fair grounds, Montgomery, Ala. Four thousand persons are estimated to have been in attendance, numbers having reached there on foot, mules and horses, and in wagons from the surrounding country. A determination to remove somewhere seemed to actuate all, while Kansas, Colorado and Liberia were the favorite places. The great majority preferred settlement in the young African Republic.

A GOOD MAN FALLEN.—Vice President Warner writes:—"I regret to communicate the sad intelligence of the demise of the good Mr. Alonzo Hoggard, which occurred on the 6th of July. In his death the settlement of Arthington has lost a very valuable settler." Alonzo Hoggard was a noble pioneer of Christian civilization in Africa, and an honor to his race. His name will live and his works will follow him.

REV. SOLOMON PORTER HOOD, who spoke so eloquently in behalf of Africa at the recent Presbyterian General Council, has determined to become a missionary in Liberia. He will be stationed at Greenville, in Sinoe county, and expects to aid Rev. James M. Priest, the oldest Presbyterian missionary in Africa. He will also establish a school for the higher education of African young women. He studied seven or eight years at Lincoln University and Theological School, near Oxford, Chester county, Pa.

DEATH OF A L'BERIAN PREACHER.—Rev. John C. Lowrie fell in the pulpit while preaching at Cape Palmas, Liberia, August 1st. He was taken to his house and expired soon after. His death is a severe blow to the Methodist E. Church in Liberia. He was one of those soul-stirring, theological and earnest Methodist preachers. He was born and educated on the soil of Africa.

THE GOSPEL IN ARABIC.—Mr. Alfred B. King of Clay Ashland, St. Paul's river, has interested himself in circulating the Scriptures both in English and Arabic among the residents of the Liberian coast. He writes in a recent letter; "I have sold twelve more copies of the Arabic Gospels to the Veys who sent here for them. They, the young men, are now endeavoring to learn the Arabic language. The copies I gave them last year when I was at Sulymah and Gallinas seemed to have fixed their attention. They are using the Four Gospels as a text-book, learning to read from them." The Veys to whom Mr. King refers are an interesting class of people, belonging to a Pagan tribe which, like the Cherokees of our own country, use an independent syllabic alphabet of their own invention. To some extent they are under Mohammedan influence, and it is greatly to be desired that they may come under the power of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

OPENING FOR A MISSION.—Rev. W. F. Gibson sends an earnest appeal from Marshall, Liberia, for aid to establish a Baptist mission among the native Africans in the Marbah country, Chief Ben's town, about twenty miles from Marshall, and twenty-five miles from Monrovia. The natives are peaceable, and have never raised arms against the emigrants from the United States. He writes:—"Africa is to be redeemed, but her sons must do this work as an instrument in the hands of God in saving souls. I intend to commence work, help or no help, and trust to my kind and Heavenly Father. How little does the Christian world seem to care for Africa!"

SIERRA LEONE—The Peninsula of Sierra Leone is 22 miles long by 12 miles broad, with a population of 37,000, all of whom excepting about 4,000 bear the name of Christians. About one-half of these are connected with the English Church Missionary Society and the remainder are for the most part Wesleyans. It became a diocese in 1852, and may, with as much propriety, be called Christian as England or the United States. It is no longer considered missionary ground. The church sustains itself, and the whole peninsula is divided up into parishes, the same as England, each one having its own clergy, Sunday-school and church council. The cost of all is met by voluntary subscriptions, as it has been for nearly twenty years.

THE NIGER MISSION.—Three hundred and forty-three persons partook of the Lord's Supper at Lagos last Easter Sabbath, members of one church, which during the past three years has contributed £3,412 for church purposes. Yoruba has eleven stations, thirteen African clergymen, more than two thousand communicants, and nearly six

thousand professing Christians; and the Niger Mission, begun 23 years ago, has its African bishop and clergy, two hundred communicants and 1,500 Christians.

COLONY OF CHRISTIAN KAFFIRS.—There is a colony of Christian Kaffirs at Middleburg, in the Transvaal, the result of twenty years labor by a Lutheran missionary. A handsome brick church, built by Kaffir hands, affords accommodation for 1,500 worshippers, and rows of brick-built workshops resound with the noise of industrial pursuits. Wagons, furniture, and wood and iron work are turned out in abundance. Schools have been provided for the children, and the mission owns 30,000 acres of good land, once prairie wilderness, but now divided into small farms, and worked under the supervision of the missionaries.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the Month of September, 1880.

MAINE. (\$5.00).		COLORADO. (\$25.00.)	
<i>Augusta.</i>	John Dorr, Esq..... 5 00	<i>Manitou Springs.</i>	W. E. Claybrook, toward emigrant passage to Liberia..... 25 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$10.37).		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$1.00).	
<i>Bristol.</i>	Mrs. Solomon Cavis,... 10 37	<i>Kansas...</i>	1 00
VERMONT. (\$37.85.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Essex.</i>	Annuity of Nathan Lathrop, by S. G. Butler, Ex: \$38. less expenses 15cts..... 37.85	<i>Donations.....</i>	40 87
MARYLAND. (\$25.00).		<i>Annuity.....</i>	37 85
<i>Baltimore.</i>	Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, (special)..... 25 00	<i>Toward passage to Liberia.....</i>	25 00
		<i>African Repository.....</i>	1 00
		<i>Rent of Colonization Building.....</i>	139 50
		<i>Interest for Schools in Liberia.....</i>	90 00
		Total Receipts in September	\$333 72

American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

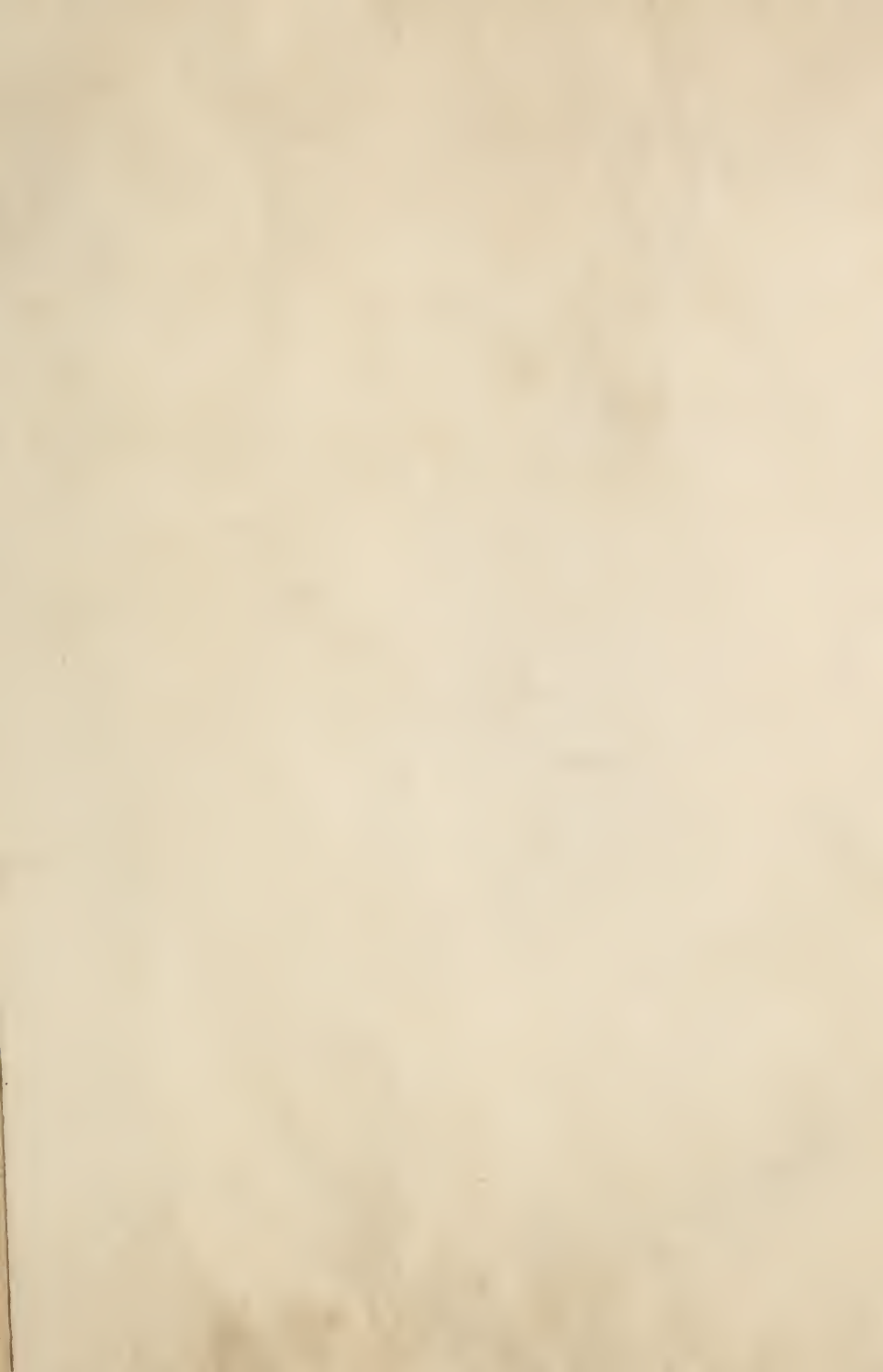
So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, the sum of — dollars. (If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can easily be identified.)

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published monthly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members and to Annual contributors of ten dollars and upward, to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.



For use in laboratory only

I-7 v.51/56
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1901